(e) whether the Centre would again direct the States to implement the recommendations of Central Water Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Central Water Commission had prepared the "Model Bill on Flood Plain Zoning" and circulated the same in 1975 to all the States and Union Territories for enactment of legislation.

(b) The Clause-17 (1) of the Model Bill on payment of compensations states that "Where any permission to undertake any activity in the flood plain has been refused to any person where as a result of prohibition or restriction imposed on any person under this Act, such person suffers any damage, he shall be entitled to the payment of compensation not exceeding the difference between the value of the land as determined in Section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and the value which it would have, had the permission for carrying on any (Central Act 1894) activity had been granted or the prohibition or restriction had not been imposed".

(c) Manipur enacted legislation in 1978 and Rajasthan enacted in 1991.

(d) The bill was passed in the States of Manipur and Rajasthan only.

(e) At present there is no such proposal.

Management of ground water resources in Andhra Pradesh

456. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of blocks or mandals or talukas, district-wise, in the State of Andhra Pradesh identified by the Central Ground Water Board as 'over-exploited' and 'critical' and semi-critical;

(b) the details of measures taken for management and development of ground water resources in 'over-exploited' and 'critical' blocks or mandals or talukas of the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the details of artificial recharge projects undertaken in the Tenth and Eleventh Plan period in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) As per assessment carried out by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) jointly with and State Ground Water Organization of Andhra Pradesh in the year 2004, out of 1231 mandals of the State, 219 mandals are categorized as 'Over-exploited', 77 as 'Critical' and 175 as 'Semi-critical'. The district-wise details of categorization of mandals are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Measures taken for management and development of ground water resources include:-

(i) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has 'notified' 3 over-exploited mandals namely Tirupathi (Rural) in Chittoor district, Midjil in Mehboobnagar

district and Vempalli in Cuddapah district for regulation of ground water development. In addition, 8 other mandals have been 'notified' for registration of existing ground water extraction structures.

(ii) The list of all the 'Over-exploited', 'Critical' and 'Semi-Critical' Mandals have been circulated to State Pollution Control Board for necessary action.

(iii) CGWB has carried out 14 numbers micro level ground water surveys in critical and over-exploited mandals in Andhra Pradesh.

(iv) CGWA organized 20 Mass awareness programmes and 17 training programmes in the over-exploited/critical areas of State to create awareness amongst farmers on ground water conservation activities.

(c) Under demonstrative artificial recharge scheme of Central Ground Water Board, construction of 23 demonstrative artificial recharge structures in Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh has been approved.

Statement

District-wise categorization of mandals in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	District	No. of over-exploited mandals	No. of critical mandals	No. of Semi-critical mandals
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Adilabad	1	0	2
2.	Anantapur	28	12	9
3.	Chittoor	18	9	11
4.	Kadapa	17	4	18
5.	East Godavari	11	0	6
6.	Guntur	2	0	0
7.	Karimanagar	22	13	7
8.	Khammam	3	0	1
9.	Krishna	0	2	4
10.	Kurnool	12	1	4
11.	Medak	12	9	13
12.	Mehaboobnagar	13	7	23
13.	Nalgonda	4	5	27
14.	Nellore	3	2	8

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Nizamabad	18	4	12
16.	Prakasam	11	1	8
17.	Ranga Reddy	12	2	8
18.	Vijayanagaram	0	0	3
19.	Vishakhapatnam	0	0	1
20.	Warangal	22	2	6
21.	West Godavari	10	4	4
	TOTAL:	219	77	175

*Total No. of mandals is 1231 in the State of Andhra Pradesh

Mapping of water resources in Rajasthan

457. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mapping of water-resources in Rajasthan has been undertaken to ascertain existing irrigation infrastructure *vis-a-vis* the demand of farmers;

(b) if so, the salient findings thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any projects for expansion of irrigation network have been undertaken in rainfall deficit Rajasthan since 2004;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Government of Rajasthan constituted a Committee in April 2004 to ensure integrated development of water resources of the State. The report of the committee brought out in June 2005, *inter-alia*, maps the water availability, the present status and future projections about water development for various purposes including irrigation. The report, *inter-alia*, addresses the related matters *i.e.*, (a) irrigation management and reforms, (b) the policy and technology issues, (c) irrigation management and people's participation, and (d) economic issues.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Government of Rajasthan have informed that 62 irrigation projects have been sanctioned since 2004. The details of these project are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(f) Does not arise.